THE WORK AT CINCINNATI.

REJOICINGS BY THE PARTY.

SATISFIED WITH HAYES AND WHEELER-CAMPAIGN GUNS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY - WHY MR. BLAINE LOST THE NOMINATION - ACCEPTANCE

The Republicans in the principal cities of the country received the news of the nominations at Cincinnati with satisfaction. Falutes were fired. The bells were rung in some places, and illuminations took place. The defeat of Mr. Blaine is attrib ated to fears of a defensive campaign and to the active bostility of Secretary Cameron, which was roused by the attack upon him by Blaine's friends in the Convention. The National Committee will meet at Philadelphia, July 8, to organize for work. Senator Spencer will renew at this meeting the fight for recognition as leader of his party in Alabama. The Democrats of New-York State are now acting to secure harmony among their leaders, in order to secure the very best result for the Convention at St. Louis.

BLAINE'S DEFEAT.

NOT DUE TO PREVIOUS COMBINATION-THE ATTACK ON CAMERON REPAID-FEARS OF A DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN-GOOD RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION AND THE NOMINATIONS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, June 18 .- Now that Gov. Hayes as a Presidential candidate is an accepted and accomplished fact, the great question is how it all came about. On this point the politicians who were still remaining in Cincinnati yesterday and here to-day, representing not only Mr. Blaine, but Senator Morton, Senator Conkling, and Secretary Bristow, seem substantially agreed that the defeat of Mr. Blaine was not due to a combination previously perfected, but to the bad generalship of his own friends and the fears of a canvass on the defensive. On the evening before the balloting, and all through the night, attempts to bring about combinations against Mr. Blaine had failed. The interests were too hostile to be reconciled. The friends of each candidate thought he was entitled to the votes of his opponents, or at all events could not see their way clear to giving his votes to any of the men most fre quently named. Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling were of course out of the question as compromise candidates; and as between Gov. Hayes and Mr Bristow, no agreement could be reached because the Bristow men still hoped to see the anti-Blaine vote concentrate on their candidate. Indeed, when the Indiana delegation retired for consultation, after the sixth and before the seventh and final ballot, Mr. Bristow's friends still hoped for success, and labored for a change of that delegation from Morton to Bris tow. This change had indeed been promised to them. and the decision of the Indiana delegation late the night before to adhere to Mr. Morton until the bitter ond was a part of this programme. But the change to Mr. Bristow was the one change that none of the large delegations could make. Pennsylvania, it was said, had been canvassed and not a single delegate had been found who would vote for Mr. Bristow. When the men who had promised to deliver the vote of Indiana came to look into the matter they found they had promised something they could not perform; and as for New-York, intimate friends of Mr. Conkling on that delegation, men who shared his antipathies as well as his ambitions, declared months ago that they would rather vote for Mr. Blaine than

see Mr. Bristow nominated. It is, to be sure, useless speculation that concerns itself now with the questions as to how Mr. Blame might have been nominated if this or that had not happened; but it is worth noting that there seems to be a general agreement that he would have been reeriving to-day congratulations on his success if it had not been for one or two factical blunders on the part of his friends. Mr. Blaine lost the day when Mr. Blaine's friends attacked Donald Cameron. is a singular thing indeed that, attacked and defeated as a Cameron never was before, he was yet able to decide the contest as Pennsylvania and Cameron have always done before. A change of the 28 votes that were cast for Gov. Hayes to Mr. Blaine would have nominated Mr. Blaine, and he could have had those votes if his friends had not made their assault upon Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron is reported as saying Friday night would have cast 58 votes for Mr. Blaine on the sixth ballot. The point is a very simple one. There were 40 or 45 votes for Mr. Blaine in the Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. Cameron, when be found that he could not deliver them to Mr. Conk ling, had spent days in personal appeals to the delegates to induce them to stand by Gov. Hartranft for a number of ballots. He had good success because it was a small favor to grant and would not interfere with a break for Mr. Blaine at the proper mo ment, in which it was expected that Mr. Cameron himself would join in order to save himself the appearance of defeat and get the credit of the nomination But by a later plan several Blaine delegates were to rise in the Convention on the second ballot and protest against the recording of their votes for Gov. Hartranft and demand the right to be counted for Mr. Blaine. This it was thought would start the Blaine break in the Pennsylvania delegation and thus hasten the break in other delegations like New-York and Ohio where Blaine, votes were known to be tied up. This plan was carried out. The appeal The Convention and Mr. McPherson promptly decided in their favor.

With this the mischief was only half done. It was all done when Col. Ingersoll of Illinois, who proposed the name of Mr. Blaine to the Convention in that great prairie speech, appeared to second the claim of these four Blaine men to a right to vote. and when Eugene Hale, Mr. Blaine's direct representative, followed on the same side. This raised the issue at once between Mr. Blame and his oppopents. In the ballot that followed, Mr. Blaine won There were a few delegates in Massachusetts and elsewhere who voted for the principle involved, and these few served to increase Mr. Blaine's vote. The difficulty was that this action broke up the rule by which Mr. Blaine might afterward have had the solid vote of Pennsylvania in spite of Mr. Cameron if necessary, and made an enemy of him. One of the most effective of the Blaine workers said yesterday in mnati that if Col. Ingersoll and Mr. Hale had not rallied the Blaine vote to this side, 150 Blaine men would have voted with Mr. Cameron on the ground of party usage. Mr. Cameron would have been satisfied with his victory, and Pennsylvania would have given Mr. Blaine the nomination. When it was to the interest of the Blaine men to nciliate the whole Pennsylvania delegation, they affronted its leader and a good portion of the delegation itself. The leader would not have been a Cameron if he had not struck back.

The agreement on Gov. Haves seems to have been made practically on the spur of the moment. The sixth ballot showed Mr. Blaine with 308 votes, and the seventh would nominate him. In the interval something must be done to defeat Mr. Blaine, and in the imminent danger all his opponents rallied. Even then, when the Indiana delegation went out, Mr. Bristow's friends were in hopes it would cast its solid vote for Mr. Bristow, as has been already said, and that he might be pitted for this great encounter against Mr. Blaine; but Bristow was impossible. Gov. Hayes had no enemies, a record in which there was no danger. He had a hundred votes already, and Gov. Hayes was taken. There seems to have been little plan or concert about it. The large delegations retired, and the result was arrived at in the briefest possible time. In the New-York delegation there were no speeches, and no discussion of any kind. There was only time to call the roll, and each delegate named his choice. It all ran one way. The union that could not be made by patching in

cold blood came in the instantaneous and instinctive fusion of a desperate opposition.

The causes of Mr. Blaine's defeat may be thus

First: The fears of a defensive campaign. His opponents were indefatigable in urging this, and it was this fear, as well as personal hostility at the last, which frightened the rival delegations into union.

Second: The ill-advised attack on the Camero minority in the Pennsylvania delegation. If this had not been made there is every reason to believe of it, would have been ineffectual.

It is worth noting that none of the predictions of a break in Mr. Blaine's vote were realized. His last vote was his highest and within 30 of the figure needed to nominate. There can be no question that Gov. Hayes's nomination, while it did not provoke the enthusiasm that Mr. Blaine's would have done. has smoothed away the hard feelings that would have followed that nomination in some quarters; and this feeling cropped out in several places in the Convention. It cropped out when Gen. Woodford said boldly of Mr. Blaine that a nomination which could not carry the doubtful States would not meet with his approval; when Mr. Dana intimated that Blaine could not carry Massachusetts; and in pointed references to candidates whose integrity could not be impeached, which were always improved by the men whose chief argument against Mr. Blaine was that something worse might be coming than had ever been hinted at before. The local Bristow papers kept up an incessant fire on the candidate who seemed on the very verge of success ap to the very day when it seemed about to be realized. One of them, The Cincinnati Gazette, took such a bold stand, and sustamed it so persistently, that it was difficult to see how it could support him, and one day it intimated as much. There were rumors too of a defection by some prominent Liberals in the New-York wing and of a call for a third Convention or a conference. All these things were used against Mr. Blaine, and doubtless had their effect. The nomination of Gov. Hayes has been like oil on these troubled waters. All these elements of their favorite candidate ballot after ballot, and seem to be satisfied except perhaps some of the Liberals; and the Blaine men bore their defeat with the utmost good nature. The nomination is acquiesced in on every hand. The ticket is not one which excites much speculation. Its merits are so obvious that they do not need discussion.

This Convention will be noteworthy for one thing that will do much to help it with the people. It smashed political rings. George E. Spencer and 'Boss" Shepherd were formally turned out of the party, and a blow was dealt at the Cameron ring in Pennsylvania such as it has never received before. A fierce conflict is now predicted within the party lines in Pennsylvania for and against the Camerons, in which the opposition will have the prestige of a victory here. The honor of putting an end to Spencer is one that can be claimed alone by the Blaine men and a portion of Mr. Bristow's friends.

Of Gov. Hayes's popularity in Ohio there can be no doubt. The point has been raised whether his prominence as the hard-money champion last year in Ohio may not endanger his success in Indiana, where the soft-money feeling is as strong as it ever was. On this point there seems to be some division; but the preponderance of opinion seems to be in favor of a Republican victory. An experienced polltician said in speaking of this that the soft-money element in the Republican party is much more tractable than that in the Democratic. It always acquiesced without murmaring in the adoption of a hard-money platform. A Republican politician no less experienced remarked briefly that whenever the Republicans have really undertaken to carry Indiana they had done so. There is a remarkable element in that State not found in Ohio or Illinois which is to be had whenever the money is forthcoming. There is some local feeling against Mr. Wheeler in Cincinnate, where most of the commerce of the Ohio is owned, account of his opposition to the purchase by the Government of the Louisville Canal; but whatever weakness this may bring to the ticket here, the Republicans expect Gov. Hayes to overcome, just as they look to Mr. Wheeler to strengthen Gov. Hayes in New-York. One of Mr. Wheeler's friends, and a Liberal, said that if he were nominated in either place he would get nearly every vote | ranft on the third or fourth ballot, and by casting in St. Lawrence County, and draw heavily from the | 30 or 40 votes for Mr. Blaine turn the tide in his all through his section of the State.

The failure of the Committee on Resolutions to produce a more acceptable plank on finance is ascribed by several members of the Committee to Gen. Hawley's opposition to any recognition of the Resumption act. This support from an Eastern man kept the Western men in countenance, and prevented the more specific declaration which others

GOV. HAYES ACCEPTS.

PROFOUNDLY MOVED BY THE NOMINATION-ANXIETY TO BE REPORTED ACCURATELY-SPEECHES AT COLUMBUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, June 18,-Yesterday evening the committee appointed to convey to Gov. Hayes the official otification of his nomination arrived here from Cininnati, headed by Edward McPherson, the Presi dent of the Convention. They proceeded to the Ex-ecutive Chamber in the State House, at 9 o'clock, where Gov. Hayes received them. Mr. McPherson

where Gov. Hayes received them. Mr. McPherson spoke as follows:

Gov. Hayes: We have been deplited by the National Convention of the Republicae party, held at Chembalian the 14th of the present month, to laform you differ in the 14th of the present month, to laform you differ in the 14th of the present month, to laform you differ in the 14th of the present month, to laform you differ in the 14th you have been unanimously nominated by that Convention for the office of President of the United States. The manner in which that action was taker, and the response to it from every portion of the country attests the strength of the popular confidence in you, and the belief that your Admistration will be wise, courageous, and just. We say, Sir, your Administration, for we believe the people will confirm the action of the Canvention, and thus save the country from the control of the men and the operation of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. We have also been directed to ask your attention to the summary of Republican doctine contained in two platform adopted by the Convention, and discharging this agreeable only we find cause for congratulation. In the harmonious action of the Convention and the hearty response given by the people, we see the promise of assured success. Only we know trusts and honors you. Henceforth you belong to the whole country. Under circumstances so may according to the whole country. Under circumstances so may according to the product of the control of the Convention and the dear your acceptance of the nomination.

Gov. Hayes was evidently laboring under great

Gov. Hayes was evidently laboring under great agitation, and his voice was almost totally inaud-

ible. The following was his brief reply: ble. The following was his brief reply:

Siz: I have only to say in response to your informstion that I accept the nomination. Perhaps at the present time it would be improper for me to say more than this, although even now I should be glad to give some expression to the profound gratitude I feel for the confidence reposed in me by yourselves and those for whom you act. At a fature time I shall take occasion to present my acceptance in writing, with my views upon the platform.

Informal conversation then followed with the various members of the Committee. Subsequently at a serenade at the Neil House several speeches were made. Congressman Eugene Hale made a pleasant apology for invading Ohio with intent to capture the Cincinnati Convention for a Maine man, and repeated Mr. Blaine's promise that Maine would lead off with as large a majority in September as if Mr. Blaine himself were at the head of the ticket. Gov. Howard of Michigan, who gave Michigan's solid vote to Gov. Hayes on the fifth ballot, also spoke, as did G. T. Ensar of Maryland and Mr. Stonaker of Louisiana.

Gov. Hayes has made a most favorable impression on all the delegates here by his dignified yet modest bearing. His reticence is no less marked. The brevity of his speech last night excited considerable comment. To-day when asked to say something in reference to the political situation he said very cordially that he should be compelled to decline to say anything, chiefly for want of time, so many things pressing upon his attention now being his

The Governor, however, dropped in his off-hand fashion into a little discussion of journalism. "An for him the first place on the ticket. Although they

versed with a correspondent of one of the Eastern papers, who was an accurate and friendly reporter. and in the main gave a very favorable and accurate account of what passed; but one mistake was made which, wholly unintentional no doubt, was somewhat annoying. I was reported as having said that Gov. Tilden is not popular with the masses of the Democratic party of Ohio because he has no principles on the subject of the currency, that the stampede to Gov. Hayes, such as there was or does not know himself what his principles are. Of course I did not say anything to disparage Gov. Tilden. What I did say was that he was not popular with the masses of the party in Ohio because his views on the subject of the currency were so directly opposed to those of the party of this State. If I had had an opportunity to correct the 'interview' of course no such blunder would have occurred. I mention this merely as showing that to make an 'interview' of any value it should be written out and submitted. For want of time even to read over anything I must therefore decline to

say anything at present." The Governor added that he should say all he had to say in his letter accepting the nomination; this he is in no hurry to write, and it may be several weeks before it is made public.

HOW HAYES WAS NOMINATED. CAMERON'S DEVICE FOR KEEPING PENNSYLVANIA STEADY FOR HARTRANFT-THE AGREEMENT WITH NEW-YORK-HAYES A SAFE CANDIDATE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, June 18 .- The smoke and dust of the battle has cleared away, and a calm, dispassionate review of the field becomes possible. The wisdom of the National Republican Convention in nominating Hayes and Wheeler is almost universally conceded. The disappointment of the friends of Mr. Blaine has of course been very bitter. They had every reason to be encouraged up to the very last moment, for when their forces representing nearly every State and Territory in the Union stood firm in the support showed no signs of wavering even after Michigan had set the example of casting her 22 votes solid for Gov. Hayes, Although they knew delays to be dangerous, they had no reason to fear any serious break in their lines, and they held in reserve in the Pennsylvania and other delegations sufficient votes, as they thought, finally to place Mr. Blaine in nomination. Since the contest is over, the almost universal verdict is that in spite of Mr. Blaine's splendid qualities as a leader, so wonderfully developed in the preliminary cauvass, in spite of the enthusiasm which he would infuse into his supporters during the whole of the campaign, in spite of his acknowledged ability as a states can and the great service he has rendered to the party, the nomination of Gov. Hayes is, on the whole, a far safer one. The choice of no other candidate could, in so great a degree, have removed all jealousies and united all the discordant elements of the Republican party. The canvass which the Ohio delegation made in Gov. Hayes behalf was not such as to arouse jealousy or pronounced opposition from the friends of other candidates, and if his friends are not as devoted to him personally as those of some others whose names were presented, he also has fewer enemies within the party to conciliate.

At the hoar when the Convention met on Friday no combination against Mr. Blaine had been formed. At the meetings of the opposing leaders during the night the fact was fully recognized that the only result of an attempted combination would be the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The moment delegates from States which had candidates of their own should be relieved from their delegations, Mr. Blaine would gather from them and from wavering delegations from other parts of the country sufficient votes to give him a majority. The only agreement therefore that could be reached was that made between Secretary Cameron and the Conkling leaders that the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations should be kept undivided if possible until after several ballots had been cast, and a further policy the Pennsylvania delegation were in a majority, and the important question which arose was how they should be prevented from deserting Gov. Hartfavor and cause his nomination. The plan decided upon was as follows: Gov. Hartranft had no strength outside of his own State, but the Conkling leaders had succeeded either in the State Conventions or since coming to Cincinnati, in capturing a few stray votes from the Southern States. It was agreed that some of these should be transferred to Gov. Hartranft in order that when the Pennsylvania Blaine men proposed to break away from the instructions given by their State Conventions, Mr. Cameron could point to these Southern votes and appeal to them not to desert the candidate whose name they presented while he was receiving support from other States and while he was making gains however small, on each succeeding ballot. How successfully this plan was carried out may be seen by a reference to the record of the Convention.

On the first ballot Gov. Hartranft received only the 58 votes cast by his own State. On the second ballot he received four from Nevada and five from North Carolina, three of the latter having been transferred directly from the Conkling column. On the third ballot Gov, Hartranft still gained three votes, and on the fourth three more, making his total vote on that ballot, 81. To defeat this policy, the Blaine men made their demonstration on the second ballot which has heretofore been described at length. Their success in breaking the unit rule and in obtaining from the Convention an official declaration that each delegate was at liberty to vote as he pleased, in spite of the instructions of the State Convention, was looked upon as a great victory for Mr. Blaine, and his non tion on the third ballot was confidently expected. The transfer of three additional votes in the North Carolina delegation to Hartranft, on the third ballot, furnished to Mr. Cameron the basis for a new appeal to the entire Pennsylvania delegation to stand by the Governor of their State at least as long as he continued to gain. This was the most critical time for Mr. Blaine. The 34 men in the Pennsylvania dele gation who subsequently voted for the ex-Speaker then had it in their power to lift him ever the bar on which he was grounding, but they listined to Mr. Cameron's appeal and allowed the opportunity to go by unimproved. This blunder they repeated on the fourth, fifth, and sixth bailots; and then, when it was too late for them to accomplish anything, and when the receding tide was carrying Mr. Blame out into the deep waters of defeat, their efforts to stem it were wholly una-

THE COMBINATION AGAINST BLAINE. CAMERON AND CORNELL THE LEADERS-FAILURE TO GIVE GEN. WOODFORD THE SECOND PLACE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINSATI, June 18.-The combination by which Mr. Blaine was defeated and Gov. Hayes nominated was formed between midnight and 3 o'clock Friday norning. Previous to that time all efforts to unite the elements of opposition to him utterly failed. At the conference at which it was effected there were present Messrs. Cornell of New-York and Cameron of Pennsylvania, and some of the leading Hayes men. The understanding was that Gen. Woodford should have the second place on the ticket, but that was a part of the arrangement that could not be carried out. work in Mr. Wheeler's behalf was chiefly done by Gen. Merritt, H. R. James, and ex-Senator Dickinson, all of whom labored very hard to secure

interview," said he, "to be of any value, ought to failed to obtain for him more than three votes on be written out and submitted. Not long ago I con- any ballot, they did work up a sentiment in his favor which showed itself to the surprise of everybody when the ballot for the Vice-Presidency began. The Conking men voted for Mr. Wheeler with great reluctance.

> SPENCER'S EXPULSION. THE PARTY IN ALABAMA NOW HOPEFUL-SPENCER TO MAKE ONE MORE FIGHT YET. LEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, June 18 .- The Spencer delegation from Alabama disappeared from all public places after the decision of the Convention against them on Thursday afterngon. When the nominations had been announced some of them were seem making their way to the railroad station by unfrequented streets, and it is to be hoped that the country will hear no more of them. It is understood that Senator Spencer, being dissatisfied with the action of the Convention, intends to make a final struggle for party recognition in the meeting of the early in July. The regular organization will take care to have its side of the question fully represented at that time, and more ably defended than it was in the Convention on Thursday. Alabama Republicans speak very hopefully of the future of their party in that State, provided Mr. Spencer and his company of adveturers do not once more obtain control of the regular party machinery. As an evidence of the poverty of material in the Spencer clique, and to show the weakness in the State, it may be mentioned that of the eight candidates nated to be elected on the Spencer ticket, five now hold Federal offices notwithstanding the following provision of the Constitution of the United States: " But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." The regular organization expects no aid from the Spencer men in the Fall campaign.

MR WHEELER CONGRATULATED. AN EVENING DEMONSTRATION AT GARRISON'S-SPEECH BY MR. WHEELER-HIS OPINION OF THE

PLATFORM AND CANVASS. Garrison's, June 18.—Congressman William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, who as a member of the West Point Board of Visitor has been living of late at this place with H. W. Belcher, his brother-in-law, was given a public demonstration last evening by the Republicans in this vicinity. His pres-case here had added a new interest in his candidature at Spelanati and when the news was received of his nomination on Friday it occasioned very cordial and eathusinstle congratulations. The screnade last night was headed by the Cold Spring band, and numbered several hundred people who went to Mr. Beleber's residence with torches and made a display of fireworks. Mr. Wheeler appeared upon the plazzs, and after thanking the assemfor their congentulations, sold the honor was probably as unexpected to them as to himself; also that it had come to him unasought. He added that he had not been usmindful of the fact that his name had been mentioned at the Convention, but he had not looked or hoped for any such overwachming evidence of its favor. He con-

any such overwhelming evidence of its favor. He continued:

I have been a soldler in the Republican ranks too long, and have enjoyed its confidence too much, not to be aware of the high responsibility which accompanies such condidence as this. To be nominated in times like these by the great party which, despite its occasional shortcomings, represents in its fullest extent the intelligence, the patrionsm, and the conscience of the country, is undeed an honor. The so-called tails wave of 1874, which swept the Democratic party into power in the Lower House of Compress has resulted in demonstrating to the American people the utter unfuress of that party for every one of the duties required of it. For the past seven montas the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been on trial before the nation, and the nation is ready to render its verdet. The Democratic party has been false to its promises, to its daties, and to the opportunities for reform which came in its way. It is to the republican party that we are to-day indubted for the privilege of elemating the one hundredth analysersary of our independence, and it is to the same noble party that we intend to constant the Government in the future. Do not doubt, genilement, that in the coming cameus we shall ariseve a solend furningh. With that honored soldier and particular depublican party of all shades and opinions supporting him, we have but to do our duty as honest voters porting him, we have but to do our duty as honest voters and good citizens and victory is ours. Again, gentlemen, I mank you for this manifestation of your approval of the Convention's work.

Mr. Wheeler was followed by the Hon. Hamilton Fish,

ir., and others, who spoke enthusiastically of the plathas spoken freely about the platform and the captuse. The principles affirmed meet his approval, though he would have been glad to see the currency resolution could be determined upon. But the Blaine men in more pronounced. He also thought that the plank affirming it as the party's duty to give protection to the Southern negroes should have been more forcible.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. TO OEGANIZE AT PHILADELPHIA JULY 8. CINCINNATI, June 18 .- The following notice

To the members of the Republican National Committee, }
To the members of the Republican Salonal Committee;
Pursuant to a notice given by the President of the Convention, a meeting of the above Committee was held a
the Burnett flouse at 7:30 meta. rention, a meeting of the above Committee was helo at the Burnett House at 7:30 o'clock has evening, at which it was voted to meet at the Centinenta Hotel, Pailadel-phia, on Saturday, July 8, at a clock p.m., for perma-nent organization. In the mean time communications for the Committee may be addressed to the undersigned, at Washington, who will perform any necessary duties until the meeting of the Committee, but respectfully de-clines a reflection as Secretary.

W. E. CHANDLER.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT-MR. BRIS-TOW GRAHIFIED-THE NEW-YORK LIBERALS. CINCINNATI, June 18.-Major Daniels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., who is a member of the Liberal State ommittee, and Chairman of his county committee, sent the following telegram to Gen. E. A. Merritt, alternate on the New-York delegation:

on the New-York delegation:

OGDENSBUEG, Jone 13, 1876.

The Liberals here will unanimously support Waceler,
Staine, Hayes, or Bristow. WM. H. DANIELS. Haine, Hayes, or Bristow. WM. H. DANIELS.

Major Daniels must be pleased to learn that two of his andidates are on the ticket.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-President Grant ent the following telegram to Gov. Hayes, immediately on the receipt of the news of the Cincinnati nomina

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1876. CINCINNATI, June 18.-The Hon, Wm. Dennison has re

ceived the following telegram which explains itself:

Washington, June 17, 1876.

I wish to say to you in the freedom of personal friend ship that I am greatly gratified at the nomination of Gov Hayes. I feel sure of victory and a clean and pure administration.

B. H. Batstow.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PARTY. ALUTES OF 50 AND 100 GUNS-ILLUMINATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS-INDEPENDENTS PLEASED. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.]

New-Onleans, June 18 .- A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night. Ex-Gov. Warmoth presided. Speeches were made by exlongressman Sheldon, Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, and others. A salute of 100 guns was fired and there was a grand dis-play of freworks. Mr. Warmoth sard; "Every Liberal Republican in the Union will support the ficket, and Louistana will give 25,000 majority for it."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 .- The Cincinnati nominations meet with enthusiasm from the Republicans here. Republicans and Independents alike express cordial approval of the work of the Convention, and the independent press of the city heartily commend the independent press of the ticket and will support it.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18 .- A large and enthusiastic Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting was held here to-night. F.roworks were exhibited and a salute of 50 gans was fired. Addresses were delivered by Prof. P. A. Chadbourne of Williams College, Mass., and

Sr. Louis, June 18 .- Reports from various points in Kansas state that the Republicans of Kansas are entirely satisfied with the nominations. Enthusiastic neetings have been held at Fort Scott, Leavenworth, and

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 18 .- Fifty guns were fired here by the Republicaus in honor of the Cincinnati nominations. Republicans consider it the strongest that could have been nominated. YANKTON, D. T., June 18 .- The nomina-

dons cause great rejoicing among Republicans here. Au inpromptu and extensive celebration has been had. SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18 .- A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city in honor of the Cincinnati

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 18 .- The nominations

WASHINGTON.

MR. BRISTOW'S RETIREMENT. HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT-CHANDLER AND "DON" CAMERON MENTIONED AS HIS SUC-

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 18.—The time has at last arrived when Mr. Bristow considers that he may leave Gen. Grant's Cabinet with propriety and without suspicion on the part of the public as to his motives. The place has not been congenial to him for the past year; and, while there was no break in the personal relations between him and the President, there nevertheless has been for a long time a mutual reserve and an undefined feeling of discomfort when together. On the one hand, Mr. Bristow could not leave the field while the St. Louis battle was raging, and on the other, Gen. Grant, who generally cares little for public opinion, knew that if he dismissed Mr. Bristow from the Cabinet at that time it would probably make him President. At the present time their relations may be severed with satisfaction to

all concerned. Some of Mr. Bristow's friends will regret that he could not stay until the Chicago and Milwaukee whisky business, begun by him, could be disposed of; but they will not be disposed to reproach him for leaving a place so distasteful to him. He visited the President yesterday and gave into the Executive hands his resignation, to take effect next Tuesday, Jane 20. When his place shall have been filled, the changes in Gen. Grant's Cabinet in the seven years he has been in office will number 25, a fact without precedent.

The man who is to succeed Mr. Bristow is yet unknown. There is some talk about J. "Don" Cameron, and some about "Zach." Chandler's appointment. There are various indications which point almost unmistakably to the present head of the Interior Department, and, should be be selected, he will hardly feel the same hesitation in running the Department for the benefit of the party as Mr. Bris-

tow did. This may be one reason for his selec-It may be said, however, that his able and conscientious management of the Interior Department during the past few months receives the commendation of all who know what he has done. Mr. Bristow will leave the city next Tuesday, and after a short visit to Louisville will take a trip to Europe. He will be unable to participate in the canvass, as his two years' service in the Treasury, fighting corruption and whisky rings, with only an occasional week's respite, has been such a strain on him mentally and physically that he will seek a few months' rest with his family

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. NECESSITY FOR ACTION ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS-JOINT RESOLUTION RESPECTING PUBLIC FUNDS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18,-The followng message was sent to Congress by the President yes

terday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The near approach of a new fiscal year and the failure of Congress, up to this time, to provide the necessary means to continue all the functions of the Government, makes it any only to call your attention to the embarrassments that must ensue if the fiscal year is allowed to close without remedial action on your part.

The President then quotes certain provisions of the laws and the Constitution, saying their effect is to produce any only of public money toward defraying even

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The President then quotes certain provisions of the laws and the Constitution, saying their effect is to promise any outlay of public money toward defraying even the current and necessary expenditures of the Government after the expiration of the year for which appropriated, excepting when those expenses are provided for by some permanent appropriation, and excepting in the War and Navy Departments the number of permanent appropriations are very limited, and cover but few of the necessary expenditures of the Government. They are nearly all, if not quite all, embraced in Sections 3,687, 3,688 and 3,689 of the leviese Statutes. That contained in Section 3,687 is applicable to the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, that in Section 3,688 to the payment of the interest on the public dobt, and that in Section 3,689 to various objects too numerous to detail here. It will be observed that while Section 3,679 provides that no department shall in any one useal year involve the Government in any contract for that faiture payment of the expenses of the appropriation for that year, feetion 3,732 contents, by clear implication, upon the heads of the War and Navy Departments full authority, even in the absence of any appropriation, not exceeding the necessities of the current year. The latter provision is special and exceptional in its character, and at to be regarded as excluded from the operations of the former more general one. But if any of the appropriation would be givenly embarrassed for want of the necessities of the current year. The latter provision is special and exceptional in its character, and at to be regarded as excluded from the operations of the former more general one. But if any of the appropriation would be givenly embarrassed for want of the expense and the embarrance of the expense of the service. Precluded from expending money not app ments would have to suspend the service of far as the appropriation should have feeled to be made. A careful examination of this subject will demonstrate the embarrassed condition all branches of the Government will be in, and especially the Executive. If there should be a failure to plass the necessary appropriation bills before the lat of July or otherwise provide. I commend this subject most carnestly to your consideration, and urge that some measure be speedily adopted to avert the evils which would result from non-action by Congress. I will venture the suggestion, by way of remedy, that a joint resolution, properly guarded, might be passed through the two houses of Congress, extending the provisions of all appropriations for the present fiscal year to the next in all cases where there is a failure on the 1st of July to supply such appropriation, each appropriation so extended to hold good until Congress shall have passed a corresponding appropriation applicable to the new fiscal year, when all noneys expended, under the laws enacted, for this fiscal year shall be deducted from the corresponding appropriation for the next.

To make my bleas on this subject more clear I have caused to be drawn up a joint resolution, embodying them more fully.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 17, 1876.

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FXECUTIVE MASSION, June 17, 1876.

The following is the joint resolution alluded to in the

President's message: Whereas, The ordinary and necessary expenses of the

fiscal year; and Whereas. No public funds will be available to defray these expenses as the same shall accrue after that period, unless appropriations shall have been previously made therefor by law; and

these expenses as the same soun accrete acter that year ried, unless appropriations shall have been previously made therefor by law; and Whereas. To avoid the great embarrassment to the public service that might otherwise ensue, it is expedient to make provision for defraying temporarily such of these expenses as would be unprovided for in case some one of the usual annual appropriation bills desirned to provide therefor should rail to be matured by the end of the fiscal year now current; therefore, be it Resolved, dec. That in case any of the following appropriation bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, shall not have passed by the commencement of such year, so that the funds to be appropriated thereby may then be available for expenditure, that is to say, the bill providing for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses, the bill providing for the onsular and diplomatic expenses, the bill providing for the service of the Post-Office Department, the bill providing for the support of the army, and the bill providing for the naval service, the Appropriation act for the current fiscal year corresponding in its general description and object to such Appropriation bill shall extend to the fiscal year next ensuing until such Appropriation bill is enacted and takes effect, to the end that the provisions of such Appropriation act which shall apply to the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service for the current fiscal year satall in like manner be applicable to similar expenses which may accuse drining thee period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year shall be enferted to the first of the first period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year shall be enferted to the first of the first period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year shall be enferted to the first period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year shall be enferted to the first period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year shall be enferted to the first public service for the current fiscal year shall in like manner be applicable to similar expenses which may ac-crue during the period intervening between the end of the current fiscal year and the time when such Appro, printish bill for the next ensuing fiscal year shall be en-acted and take effect.

STOPPING THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT. BELLEF THAT DELAY IN PASSING THE APPROPRIA-TION BILLS IS FOR A PURPOSE-WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IN AN EMERGENCY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The debate in the House on Saturday afternoon furnished a pretty clear in-dication that a dead-lock between the two Houses upon the Appropriation bills is certain, and that neither of the parties is likely speedily to give way. Mr. Kas son and Mr. Huribut showed how indefensible the position of the Democrats is as regards these bills. They clearly proved that for demagogical purposes the Demo crats have desiberately set to work to cripple the Gov ernment, and, while they constitute a majority in one branch of the Government, set at deflance the two other branches. The President has very clearly defined his position in the message which he sent to the House late on Saturday afternoon, in which he notifies the Demo crats that if the Appropriation bills are not passed and signed by June 30, next, or the unexpended balances made available until the Appropriation bills are passed, the entire machinery of the Government will be suspended. It will then be impossible to send a letter, to

manage the Post-Office, to move a ship, to transport soldier, or to pay a salary in the Government service.

Private information shows that the President will be quite as good as his word, and that if the Democrats continue in their obstinate course the entire machinery of the Government will probaby be suspended July 1 next There remains now of the fiscal year less than two weeks. Meanwhile the St. Louis Convention will meet, which will probably be attended by a very considerable portion of the House Democrats. As the situation looks at prosent, it does not seem possible for the House to pass the Appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year.

MILWAUKEE WHISKY INVESTIGATION. THE CASE TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY-OPINIONS OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ON THE EVE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- "Boss" Keyes is expected here to-night from Cincinnati, and the investigation of the Milwaukee Whisky cases will be resumed to-morrow. The Republican members of the Committee state that the reports of the testimony already taken, which have been given out by the Democrats, do not They say that nearly all of the witnesses upon cross that either Keyes or ex-Senator Carpenter knew that the distilleries were running crooked whicky or conducting dishonest business. Some of them even did not know. Mr. Carpenter, but they thought that in supplying the money for his campaign expenses they were securing a friend from their own district who might be of more service to them than strangers. The Republicans say that the cross-examination practically tended to exonerate Keyes and Carpenter. The Democrats tell quite a different story. The testimony will probably soon be

The Demograts, however, are self-convicted of gross partisanship in not investigating both branches of the late resolution. The resolution was amended by the Re publicans so as to authorize the Committee to inquire into the expenditures of money by the Whisky Ring in 1873. But the Democrats evidently did not have knowledge that that branch of the resolution referred to the corruption fund raised to secure the election of the famous Reform Gov. Taylor. As soon as the Committee discovered the trap into which they had fallen, they exclued all interrogatories looking to this inquiry, on the ground that, if the charges were true, the election was a State affair, in which the General Government had n

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867. Yesterday the Grand Jury returned indictments against Richd. Harrington and Arthur B. Williasm, each for bribery. The first-named is charged with having, on the 12th of October, 1873, while Assistant United States Attorney, received the sum of \$15,000 to have his decision and action in a proceeding pending before him influenced in the matter of a motion for a new trial fled by one Hope H. Statter, and that he did ask and receive such sum therefor. The second charges that A. B. Williams did give the sum of \$15,000 to Harrington as a bribe to influence his action in the case referred to above.

Brig.-Gen. Alir d Terry has telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, announcing the arrival of the Indian expedition at the camp on the Lower Missouri on May 29. Contrary to all prediction, he says he has found no Indians there, and there are no signs that any have been there within a year or six months. The expedition has built 13 bridges over Davis Creek. The troops are in excellent condition.

Rudolph Blumenberg, who in the Winter of 1874 was notorious for his extravagant displays, has been arrested in San Francisco, charged with obtaining \$80,000 worth of District of Columbia bonds under "also pretenses."

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

WHY THEY ARE MADE AT A LATE DAY-DAMAGES TO ICE-HOUSES ON THE GENESEE FEEDER-DENISON'S CONTRACT FOR AN ENLARGED LOCK ON THE GLENN'S FALLS FEEDER.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, June 18 .- Two new reports upon canal frands will be handed to the Governor by the Canal Commission at an early day. One of these refers to certain awards made by the Canal Approisers to the owners of ice-houses in Rochester in payment for alleged damages by the break in the Genesee Valley Canal in 1873. The other refers to the contract for building an enlarged lock on the Giena's Falls feeder. The investiga-tion of these cases was begun last Fall, and was in progress when the \$30,000 appropriation for the expenses of the Commission failed. The Commission was then considering the Thayer case, and the unforeseen expenses of expert accountants, additional printing, and a cloud of witnesses called from a distance left it heavily in debt. At the close of the year, when the Commission had fluished Thayer's examination and brought about his removal, it owed about \$2,000 more than the balance of the appropriation would cover. the case of a bill for Mr. Magone over \$500 was filed with the indorsement, "No funds." It was not deemed likely by any of them that the Republican Legislature. just then assembling, would make any new appropriation. In spite of these difficulties, they determ make a complete job of these two cases. It was slow and uncertain work, however, until the Supply bill was signed, about the last of April. Mr. Sloan, on the representations of the Commissioners, had inserted in it ar appropriation of \$5,000 for them. The work was now easy, and the two reports were completed.

the April, 1873, a break occurred in the Genesee River feeder near Rochester, and washed away some lee Eliza C. Hotchkiss. A claim was made by these persons for damages, and heard by the Board of Consl Appraisers, then composed of Thaddens C. Davis, Viores Smith, and Charles G. Myers. According to the testimony of Thaddeus C. Davis and the records of the Canal Appraisers' office, the only witnesses heard in the case Appraisers' office, the only witnesses heard in the case besides King were the husband and sen of Mrs. Hotch-kass, and the Assistant Eugeneer upon the canal. To King was awarded \$8,200 for 800 tons of fee at \$5 per ton, 800 tons at \$4, and \$1,000 for damage to the lee house; while to Mrs. Hotchkiss the sum of \$19,910 was awarded, being the price of 3,282-tons of fee at \$5 a ton. Davis cestified that he made laquiries of hotel-ke-pers and others acquainted with the price of fee, and concluded that \$5 a ton was an equitable price. The Resident Engineer of the Division showed that owing to the inequalities of the ground the amount of damage claimed could not have been sustained. Testimony was also given to show that the price of fee was much less than that claimed, and also that the amount alleged to have washed away was not destroyed. The case of these ice awards was investigated also by Col. John D. Van Buren at the request of the Governor, when a bill providing for their payment was proceeding before him, with substantially the same result.

The Giran's Falls, feeder contract was one entered into by Henry D. Denison, to build an enlarged lock on the feeder. Denison subsequently assigned the contract to James P. Buck, who took in Thomas Frood and a man named Crocker with him. Soon afterward, by An arrangement with the State officers, the plan of the lock was enlarged, and the prices proportionately increased; and it was snown by the testimony of Buck himself that the enlarged prices were charged for work that had been done on the limited plan. For balling and drahing, the original price of \$100 was changed to \$400; exeavation, from 18 vents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; embankinent, 8 cents per cuole yard, to 25 cents; besides King were the husband and son of Mrs. Hotch-lass, and the Assistant Engineer upon the canal. To

draining, the original price of \$100 was changed to \$400; excavation, from 18 cents per cuoic yard, to 25 cents; embankment, 8 cents to 20 cents; padding, 10 cents to 35 cents; loose stone, for cribs, from 60 cents to \$1 50; vertical wall in cencent, from \$2 25 to \$5; and masonry, from \$5 to \$13. At the same time the quantities in many instances were increased. The vertical wall was increased from 150 to 508 yards, the coping frem \$0 to 157, and the concrete masonry from 300 to 1,000.

BANGOR, Mc., June 18.—Capt. J. D. Robbins of the chooner Henry commuted suicide yesterday by drowing. PORTLAND, Mc., June 17.—The schooner T. L. lammond, hence from Quincy, Mass., is supposed to be lost. NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 18.-The Congressional

Bosrov, June 18.—Business was generally sus-pended yesterday, in honor of the 101st anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

PUEBLO, Col., June 18 .- The Denver and Ric ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—Rains have been general

TYRONE, Penn., June 18.—A steady rain has wellen the rivers to the railroads. Traffic as been temporarily suspended on the Baid Eagle and Bellefonte railroad. porarily suspended on the Bald Eagle and Bellefonte railroad.

CINCINNATI, June IS.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company announce a further reduction, for the round trip to New York, \$35; tickets good for 80 days.

or the round trip to New Policeman Jerry Downey had Boston, June 18.—Policeman Jerry Downey had desperate fight with a dozen roughs in a teacment house last desperate fight with a dozen rough other officers rescued him. BOSTON, June 18.—Francisco Peralto, in a match against time for \$5,000 at Beacon Park yesterday afternoon, rose 110 miles in 4 hours, 50 minutes, 45 seconds, using 20

mustangs.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The committee appointed at a meeting held in the Old South Church on Wangaday have issued an appeal to the citizens of New-England is subscribe the \$150,000 needed to save the building from demo-litten.